



Franco-Americans Fight Way Across The Ourcq in 3-Mile Advance; Penetrate Fere, Chief Supply Base of Germans

British Liner Just Escaped Justicia Fate

Torpedo That Sank Transport Missed It by Matter of 100 Yards

Submarine Battle Shrouded in Mystery

Passengers in Boat in Same Convoy With Wrecked Vessel Tell of Sea Fight

A big British steamship whose guns on three occasions had opened up on submarines on the trip just ended yesterday arrived at an Atlantic port from England with the tidings that she may have sent an American submarine to the bottom of the Atlantic on Saturday night some two hundred miles off this coast.

She had an adventurous run across; had fought her way clear of U-boats and came through untouched; but a fear was felt by officers, crew and passengers yesterday that she may have destroyed a friendly submarine that was patrolling the coast.

This one-sided encounter of Saturday evening occurred at 5:45 o'clock. The gun crews had been on edge ever since the liner escaped from the attack that ended the career of the Justicia July 19 and were ready to blaze away at anything that floated low upon the sea. Few on board were surprised when the after gun sent three shots in rapid succession at a submarine that came up suddenly some three miles to the northeast.

Refused to Take Chances.

The activity of U-boats in these waters was known aboard the Britisher and the master was not willing to take chances. After the first shot he signalled to the stranger, "Who are you?" Before she could break out a signal the second and third shots were fired and then came an order from the bridge to cease firing. Whether the command came too late is a matter of conjecture. The fact that the submarine came in so close, floated so high and did not fire caused the skipper to assume that perhaps she might be of the United States navy.

The first shot was seen to go astern, the second was wide across the bow, but the third and last appeared to hit true amidships, sending up a cloud of water, under which the submarine slowly submerged.

An hour later other submarines appeared. A fleet of them, but all had marks which showed that they did not belong to Germany.

Among the travellers on the liner were Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Butt, the former being a brother of Major Archibald Butt, the military aid of President Taft, who was lost on the Titanic. The Butts have been in Liverpool for twenty years, where Mr. Butt is a cotton broker. Both are on their way to spend the summer at Cape May with their daughters, Mrs. S. C. Morgan.

Mrs. Butt said that she and the two English women, the only women travellers aboard, were experts in lifeboat drill.

"It would have been strange if we were not," she said, "as we were practicing nearly every day. Three times while the gun was firing we took our places at the lifeboats, each time thinking it might be our last drill. We left Liverpool after sunset on July 18, and at 2:45 p. m. on the following day our convoy was attacked by submarines when about seventy-five miles off the Irish coast. I don't know how many U-boats there were in the attacking fleet, but I saw one, a big one, that fired a torpedo directly at us. It missed our stern by about 100 yards, cleared the stern of another vessel of our convoy by about the same distance and found its mark in the engine room of the Justicia, which was about 400 yards away.

The Second Encounter

"Our second encounter," she continued, "occurred about 700 miles east of this coast at 12:40 p. m. Friday. We were called to station at the lifeboats by four blasts of the whistle and presently I heard some one shout, 'There he is!' I looked off to starboard and there at a distance the gun crew estimated to be about six miles I saw a super-submarine.

Kaiser's Visage Kicked Off Gift T.R. Didn't Want

Autographed Portrait of Wilhelm Destroyed by Oyster Bay Committee

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 28.—This story has to do with the decline and fall of royalty. He who reads will learn why the life size portrait of himself that William Hohenzollern gave to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt now wears a footprint where its face used to be. He will also understand why there is wrath in the heart of C. H. Collitz, a naturalized citizen, and a vacant space on the wall of what is left of his home.

These are the steps in the downfall of the Hohenzollern. The painting came across the ocean to Oyster Bay with the Kaiser's own autograph attached—a gift to the Colonel. Later it was presented to the Oyster Bay library. Still later, when the portrait's original was shooting up the maritime universe with torpedoes, it was removed and sold to Mrs. Collitz.

Sailors Make Objections

For several years, while the anger of the world was kindling against him, the face of Wilhelm beamed benignly down from the walls of the Collitz home. Early this morning the final degradation occurred. No longer will the Collitz family see that face, for there isn't any. Instead there is a large hole, the same having been made by the flat foot of a sailor on leave—one of the committee that called upon Mr. and Mrs. Collitz at an early hour to-day.

"That committee were many of the best known citizens of the town. Mr. Collitz says he knows 'em all and that just as soon as Justice of the Peace Duval returns from a fishing trip he's going to have them arrested.

This is what made Mr. Collitz peevisish. The committee avowed him and his wife at 5 a. m. Mrs. Collitz went to the window when the rapping at the door promised to cave it in.

"We've come for that picture of the Kaiser," said the spokesman. "Bring it down."

"We haven't got it any more," the woman is quoted as saying.

Want Kaiser's Picture

"If that picture isn't here in three minutes," ran the ultimatum, she received in reply, "We're coming in to get it."

When the stated time had elapsed, the committee started to enter. They battered in the front door with porch furniture and shattered one window, when strange sounds rose on top of the veranda.

The dawn's early light shone upon Mr. and Mrs. Collitz, arrayed in costumes never intended for a porch room on a summer. It so gleamed upon the smug and haughty face of Wilhelm Hohenzollern, which the man and woman held between them.

"Throw it down, bellowed the committee. "Quick!"

Quick Fall of Wilhelm

Flat on his back on the dewy grass lay the Kaiser. Out of the score of men that gathered about him one stepped forward with heavy stride. His foot was in the Kaiser's face. He was striding. One foot hovered above the royal visage for a moment.

"Plunk!" The deed was done. Down Oyster Bay's main street the procession marched, bearing the faceless portrait of the Kaiser. Where it now rests is a secret that wrathful Mr. Collitz says will be solved just as soon as Justice of the Peace Duval gets through fishing and comes home to issue a warrant—several warrants.

Cardinal Farley Sees Victory Within Grasp

U. S. Will Decide War, Says Letter Read at Dedication of Camp Mills Visitors' House

Assurance of a speedy victory over Germany was expressed in a letter from Cardinal John Farley which was read yesterday by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle in exercises dedicating the National Catholic War Council's new Visitors' House at Camp Mills.

The dream of world dominion has been shattered in the beautiful valleys of Picardy and Champagne," said the Cardinal. "Under the skies of France is the promise of to-morrow's victory. We no longer hear the boast of supermen in our enemy's ranks. He has been beaten on the sea, under the sea, and shall meet defeat on land and in the air. We are pledged to this work, no matter how long it takes to accomplish it.

Foe Probably Going to Vesle, Perhaps Aisne

Preparation for Retreat So Thorough Line Is Likely to Hold

All Signs Indicate Big Battle Is Near

Political Unrest at Home Expected to Force Enemy to Risk Decision

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, July 28.—The Crown Prince's army, under the vigorous pressure of the Franco-American troops, has fallen back upon a line which reduces the salient between Soissons and Rheims to a quadrangle.

In the last twenty-four hours the Allies have made considerable progress northeast of Château Thierry and north of the Marne, while the Franco-British forces have drawn close to the Dormans-Rheims road. Tanks and cavalry have played an important part in the advance and have exacted a heavy toll from the retreating troops, who, however, have offered stiff resistance at all points.

By the use of large numbers of tanks Poch has kept his losses unusually low for a battle of these dimensions, and his armies to-day are in fine trim.

It was apparent two days ago that the Germans would evacuate their river positions and shorten the salient which measured only seven

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U. S. Troops Make Brilliant 5-Mile Gain

Capture Sergy and Other Towns in Bitter Street Fighting

Pershing's Men Take Locomotives

Germans Give Up Forest Positions Only After Desperate Battle

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 28 (7 p. m.).—The German line is again north of the Ourcq River, and Fère-en-Tardenois, which has been entered by French troops, is at the mercy of the Allies. The tightening of the flanks holds promise that the retreat will be continued.

The line along the greater part of the bottom of the Soissons-Rheims salient has been pushed forward in some places as much as five miles.

The Germans are bringing into play their artillery in force to check the plunges of the Franco-American troops. The Americans have played a brilliant part in the advance, which included the occupation of Sergy, on the north bank of the river, and a number of small villages.

The line to-night follows the Ourcq River to Sergy and to Gousancourt, the latter place lying about six miles north of the Marne.

The Germans offered bitter resistance, but not to compare with that which began late to-day for the retention of the higher ground

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Tanks Always in Hottest of Fight; Silence Foe's Guns in Rain of Fire

PARIS, July 28.—A magnificent tribute to the work of the tanks in the Allied counter offensive, where the new "mosquito" variety has figured prominently, was paid to-day by the French War Office, which said:

"Since the day the French counter offensive began our tanks have taken a glorious part in the battle. After piercing the enemy lines and enabling the infantry to enter the breach they have not ceased to accompany or precede the troops.

"Throughout the battle the tanks have given proof of their ability to manoeuvre and of their incomparable audacity. The crews drove the tanks into the hottest parts of the battle and recoiled from no obstacles. They attacked the centres of resistance and the batteries of the enemy under terrific fire from machine guns and special German cannon.

"Their gallantry attained the greatest results. Each tank accounted for fifteen or twenty German machine guns. Some of the tanks charged the German batteries, putting the gunners out of action and insuring the capture of the cannon and material.

"The losses sustained by the Germans as a result of the onslaught of the tanks were very high, according to the reports of prisoners.

"From July 18 to 23 the tanks took part every day in the attack. 'Most of them were in action twice, and some returned to the fight four or five times in the same day. Some tank companies fought for three full days. Drivers operated their tanks for thirty hours in the two-day period of July 18 and 19."

U-Boat Drowns Five Captives as It Dives

LONDON, July 28.—The survivors of two sailing trawlers, British and Belgian, just brought into a British port, tell a terrible tale of German cruelty. The British trawler was sunk before dawn on Friday by a bomb and the crew was taken aboard the submarine. Three hours later the Belgian trawler was sighted and sunk and the crew, consisting of a father and son, also was taken aboard.

All were kept on the submarine's deck near the conning tower, and when a patrol boat appeared the submarine submerged without warning, leaving the fishermen to drown. The Belgian skipper, his son and three Englishmen perished and only two of the English crew were saved.

The survivors say the Germans ransacked the trawlers and carried off everything of value. The German sailors, according to the survivors, ate big cuts and fish ravenously, as if starving. All of the Germans appeared to be youths, their commander being about twenty-five. The survivors were in the water for three or four hours before they were picked up.

Our Men Rout Foe in 4-Day Woods Battle

Green - Garbed Germans Posted in Trees With Machine Guns

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 28.—The "Battle of the Woods" has ended and the Germans have been swept from the forests of Fère and Riz. Toward the last of this four-day struggle the Franco-American advance became so rapid that the retreat of the Germans was greatly disorganized.

The edge of the German salient to the south and southeast of Fère-en-Tardenois was ground down by the whirl of the Allied troops and dulled to an extent that German weakness was indicated at many points. The first indication of this was seen Saturday, when the enemy retreated so rapidly that the Franco-American troops entirely lost contact with him.

Gun Nests Are Thick

In the Battle of the Woods, however, the stiffest resistance the Americans ever experienced in this kind of warfare was encountered. Here the Franco-American troops were compelled to contend constantly with a rearguard action consisting principally of machine gunners, most of whom, dressed in green clothing, had nests in trees. Day after day during the fighting the Allies bucked the German machine gun nests, using artillery and machine guns and some gas against them.

In the rearguard fighting which was carried on to permit of the withdrawal of the heavier German guns the enemy resorted to numerous tricks, such as carrying machine guns in stretchers when endeavoring to reach some point under the Allied fire. When they realized that their stretcher trick had been discovered the Germans resorted to other means to deceive.

Foe in United States Uniform

The Franco-American infantrymen and machine gunners were notified by their commanding officers to be on the alert for Germans wearing American or French uniforms, several instances having been reported where the Germans did this. On one occasion the soldiers were notified by field orders that Germans had appeared in the uniforms of the French and American soldiers. Rushing across an open place in the forest when the German nests had been discovered, one German, acting as a leader and speaking perfect English, yelled to the American machine gunners: "Don't shoot; there are Americans in that thicket!"

The Americans were at the edge of the forest peering a wood opposite. They ceased when the detachment entered a forest to the right of the Americans, and in a few minutes a hail of machine gun bullets came from that direction.

Wipe Out Impostors

The Americans quickly realized that they had been duped and turned their machine guns upon the impostors, wiping them out in short order.

Intelligence officers in the American army say numerous cases have been reported by soldiers of encountering individual Germans wearing American uniforms and of some cases of Germans wearing merely an American or French tunic, presumably having obtained them on some other front. The Allies have lost few prisoners in the Battle of the Woods and the Germans were unable to obtain uniforms from the dead, owing to their retreat.

Cavalry, Tanks, 'Planes, Harass Enemy in Flight

Locomotives Taken in Dash Over River; Foe Battles Hard Below Rheims and Soissons to Prevent Envelopment as Flight Grows More Precipitous

Allies Capture Several Towns; Now Hold Half of Salient

All of Riz and Fère Forests Are Taken in Rapid Entente Drive; Teutons Believed To Be Headed for River Vesle, and Losses Are Enormous

The Allies in the last twenty-four hours have advanced three miles northward on a broad front in the western half of the Marne salient, have crossed the Ourcq River and have penetrated the great German supply base of Fère-en-Tardenois.

American troops crossed the Ourcq just east of Fère and took the village of Sergy in hard street fighting. They captured locomotives the Germans had been unable to remove. Altogether, the Americans have advanced five miles and taken several towns.

To the east, the northward movement has been only slightly less rapid. The Allied troops have nearly passed the Fère Forest, ever memorable for the heroic deeds of American troops; taken all of Riz Forest, occupied Champvoisy, Anthénay and Olizy-et-Violaine, and reached Gousancourt.

The German retreat is becoming more precipitate, correspondents report. The enemy's losses are heavy. Cavalry, tanks and airplanes are creating havoc among the retreating masses. A constant series of furious actions goes on between the enemy rear guards and the Allied infantry patrols.

Fighting of an even more desperate character is taking place on the two flanks of the salient. Here the Germans, in an attempt to prevent the Allies cutting in and enveloping the retreating troops, have concentrated forces, including great amounts of artillery, which are being heavily attacked by Mangin's men south of Soissons and Berthelot's divisions southwest of Rheims.

So long as Ludendorff can hold his flanks he will escape a Sedan, but it is clear the retreat is not yet over.

The Allies have now taken the position prisoners had indicated the Germans would attempt to hold, which ran through Fère-en-Tardenois. They have recovered half the whole salient. The enemy probably will try to stand along the Vesle, but some observers think he will have to retire still further.

Berlin to-day for the first time and in a halting manner admitted its retreat from the Marne, saying that assaults on "our new positions" had been repulsed.

The Allies already are realizing one important benefit from their victory, for they are able to put the great Paris-Châlons railroad line in operation again for the first time since the enemy advanced to the north bank of the Marne. This trunk line feeds most of the front from Rheims to Verdun and southward to the Vosges.

Americans Brilliantly Capture Villages Despite Strong Opposition

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 28.—Entente Allied patrols, pushing ever forward, have reached the southern bank of the River Ourcq.

The retreat along the whole Marne front has reached a more precipitate phase.

This morning was extremely quiet along the centre of the salient, where the Germans were not offering great opposition. On both wings, however, the greatest activity prevailed.

The enemy has massed many heavy guns to the north of Soissons on the heights around Juvigny and Chavigny, whence they bombard with an enflading fire the western wing as far south as Oluchy-le-Chateau.

Notwithstanding this bombardment, the Allies in the Oluchy-le-Chateau region are making some progress, although they are faced by the Germans' best division and the concentrated fire of numerous machine guns.

On the eastern wing the Allies gradually are obtaining command of the whole road leading from Dormans to Rheims. On this side, also, the Germans have assembled a great force of artillery in the neighborhood of St. Thierry, northwest of Rheims. These guns cover the German left flank and consequently make the progress slower for the Allies.

French and American troops are harassing the retreating forces on the centre while French and British troops are hammering at both flanks. Cavalry and tanks in considerable numbers have succeeded in getting in among the retreating Germans, while airplanes are bombarding their columns on the march.

The incessant smashing blows, night and day, of the Entente Allies left the enemy nothing else to do but to retreat or die in his positions. Even their sudden retirement has not relieved the Germans from constant harassing.

In addition to the slashing of the cavalry and the pounding of the tanks, the lives of the German rearguards are being made precarious by Entente infantry patrols. Meanwhile Allied aviators daringly fly a few hundred feet overhead, bombarding and machine

